

In the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-14 (cancelled)

15 (currently amended). A method for anti-infective therapy after acute stroke in order to reduce lethality and morbidity from pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and/or sepsis,

wherein said method comprises administering, to a patient who has had a stroke, ~~in need of such therapy~~, at least one anti-infective agent comprising at least one antibiotic in a pharmaceutical preparation and/or

at least one immunomodulating agent, and starting the anti-infective therapy within 72 hours following the stroke.

16 (cancelled).

17 (currently amended). The method, according to claim ~~15~~<sup>46</sup>, wherein the antibiotic is selected from the group consisting of beta-lactam antibiotics, tetracyclines, aminoglycosides, lincosamines, glycopeptides, macrolids, carbapenems, oxazolidinones, streptogramins and fluoroquinolones.

18 (previously presented). The method, according to claim 15, wherein moxifloxacin (*1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-8-methoxy-7-[(4aS,7aS)-octahydro-6H-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyridin-6-yl]-4-oxoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid*) is administered to the patient.

19 (cancelled).

20 (previously presented). The method, according to claim 15, wherein said patient is a mammal.

21 (previously presented). The method, according to claim 20, wherein said mammal is a domestic animal or a human.

22 – 32 (cancelled).

33 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein the administration of the anti-infective agent prevents the development of an infection.

34 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein, at the time of the administration of the anti-infective agent, the patient shows no clinical signs of infection.

35 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein the treatment reduces the development of fever in the patient.

36 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein the anti-infective agent is administered from 12 hours to 72 hours after the stroke.

37 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein the anti-infective agent is administered within 24 hours of the stroke.

38 (new). The method, according to claim 15, wherein the anti-infective agent is administered before any occurrence of bacterial infection.